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The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 1982

Rates go up. Tennessee's rate of unemployment increased 0.3 percentage point to 11.4 percent in September. The state's labor force added 44,500 members, 33,200 of them to the employment total. The remaining 11,300 persons who didn't find jobs, however, were enough to push the rate up. The U. S. rate also increased, rising from 9.6 percent in August to 9.7 percent in September.

Nonag employment increases. Nonagricultural employment in Tennessee added 9,200 persons (0.5%) during the month. State and local government was primarily responsible, as returning school employees resulted in an 18,000 person increase for the category. The biggest reported decrease was in services, which dropped 5,200, or 1.6 percent of its employment during the month.

Low rate belongs to Williamson. Williamson County recorded 5.1 percent unemployment in September, making it the county with the least unemployment in the state. The second lowest rate was 6.5 percent found in Moore County. Stewart once again had the state's worst rate--38.4, followed by Lewis County with 28.8 percent.

CPI increases again. September's Consumer Price Index stands at 293.3--a 0.2 percent increase over the August index, and 5.0 percent over the year ago figure. Apparel (1.6%) and public transportation (1.5%) showed two of the biggest single increases; the largest drop occurred in fruits and vegetables (2.5 percent).

Claims categories all drop. All reported claims categories dropped during September, by the following amounts: Initials--4,858 to 52,634, EB initials--4,616 to 4,323; continued weeks--37,756 to 301,579, EB weeks compensated 3,306 to 72,888. The trust fund fell $26.6 million to $42.8, while the average weekly benefit was up $1 to $90.

Some interesting notes. September's total employment increase of 33,200 was the highest month-to-month employment increase since May, 1979. More Tennesseans were working in September than in any month since last November. September employment increased in 79 of the state's 95 counties.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR
ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER
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STATEWIDE

EMPLOYERS: LIST WITH JOB SERVICE

Employment Security Job Service offices across Tennessee are launching an aggressive campaign to encourage local employers to list their job openings with local Job Service offices, according to Employment Security Commissioner Bob Bible. "We are stepping up our Employer Relations contact program to identify employers with the greatest hiring potential," Bible explained. "We know that the two employer groups most likely to be hiring are new employers and smaller employers. These are the two groups we will be concentrating on most heavily. We want these employers to understand all the services we can offer them."

During the next year (October 1, 1982 through September 30, 1983) staff in local offices across Tennessee hope to make at least 75,000 in-person or telephone contacts with local employers.

"Right now the job market is very competitive. We have a large number of qualified applicants in our local Job Service offices, so we're increasing our efforts to get more job listings for these applicants," Bible said. "We think this will be especially effective in smaller communities where Job Service staff already have a close working relationship with area employers and can easily identify new employers in the area." Job Service offices work with employers to encourage them to list their job openings with the local offices. Office staff then refer qualified screened applicants to the employers who do the actual hiring. Job Service staff provide standard testing of job applicants in areas such as verbal and numerical aptitudes, clerical aptitude, motor coordination, and manual dexterity. Test results are used to help screen applicants and match them with the right job opening. During fiscal year 1982 (October 1, 1981 through September 30, 1982), Tennessee Job Service offices listed 104,700 job openings from employers and filled almost 93,300 of the openings for an 89 percent success rate. There is no charge for any services to employers or job applicants at Employment Security Job Service offices.

--taken from E. S.
NEWS RELEASE

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Change From: Aug. 1982 Net	%	Sept. 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	2,166.6	2,122.1	2,125.3	+44.5	+2.1	+41.3	+1.9
Employment 1/	1,919.9	1,886.7	1,969.8	+33.2	+1.8	-29.9	-1.5
Unemployment	246.7	235.4	175.5	+11.3	+4.8	+71.2	+40.6
Percent of Labor Force	11.4	11.1	8.3	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
U. S. Unemployment Rate	9.7	9.6	7.3	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
All Manufacturing	$284.47	$281.00	$273.93	39.4	39.3	39.7	$7.22	$7.15	$6.90
Durable Goods	289.69	288.46	284.09	39.2	39.3	39.9	7.39	7.34	7.12
Lumber & Wood Prod.	195.20	195.71	190.40	38.2	38.3	38.7	5.11	5.11	4.92
Furniture & Fixtures	235.62	231.48	217.17	39.6	39.3	39.2	5.95	5.89	5.54
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	354.01	348.04	329.48	46.4	45.2	42.4	7.63	7.70	7.95
Primary Metal Prod.	410.50	418.61	422.24	39.7	40.8	40.6	10.34	10.26	10.40
Fabricated Metal Prod.	308.47	301.38	302.58	39.7	39.5	41.0	7.77	7.63	7.38
Machinery, Incl. Elect.	276.61	275.38	267.92	38.1	38.3	39.4	7.26	7.19	6.80
Instr. & Related Prod.	225.98	228.15	232.70	35.2	35.1	38.4	6.42	6.50	6.06
Nondurable Goods	279.46	275.10	265.04	39.5	39.3	39.5	7.08	7.00	6.71
Food & Kindred Prod.	297.41	293.53	286.18	40.3	39.4	41.0	7.38	7.45	6.98
Textile Mill Prod.	216.58	215.60	217.25	38.4	38.5	39.5	5.64	5.60	5.50
Apparel	178.78	178.88	164.26	38.6	37.5	35.4	4.63	4.77	4.64
Paper & Allied Products	404.40	396.39	369.29	44.1	43.8	43.6	9.17	9.05	8.47
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	401.72	383.51	385.15	41.5	40.2	42.7	9.68	9.54	9.02
Rubber & Plastic Prod.	305.37	304.98	299.01	39.1	39.2	41.3	7.81	7.78	7.24
Leather & Leather Prod.	207.14	211.85	204.58	40.3	40.2	37.4	5.14	5.27	5.47

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	NON-WHITE Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	VETERAN Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982
New Applications	20,221	22,166	6,583	7,782	3,841	4,461	1,745	2,089
Testing	993	1,758	289	592	209	429	125	219
Enrolled in Training	236	540	165	412	98	259	37	68
Nonagricultural Placement	6,647	9,160	2,040	4,748	1,277	3,034	971	1,185
Counseling	1,603	1,711	1,084	1,116	602	537	314	325

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Net Change Aug. 1982 To Sept. 1982	Sept. 1981 To Sept. 1982
TOTAL	1,714.1	1,704.9	1,762.5	+9.2	-48.4
Manufacturing	476.2	478.6	520.9	-2.4	-44.7
Durable Goods	207.1	208.4	231.0	-1.3	-23.9
Lumber	15.5	15.6	18.4	- .1	- 2.9
Furniture and Fixtures	22.0	22.0	23.6	0	- 1.6
Stone, Clay & Glass	13.3	13.9	14.3	- .6	- 1.0
Primary Metal Industries	17.3	17.4	19.5	- .1	- 2.2
Fabricated Metal Products	27.9	27.7	30.5	+ .2	- 2.6
Non-Electrical Machinery	32.4	32.5	35.9	- .1	- 3.5
Electrical Machinery	40.6	41.1	44.8	- .5	- 4.2
Transportation Equipment	20.0	20.1	24.6	- .1	- 4.6
Precision Instruments & Ordnance	7.3	7.3	8.1	0	- .8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.8	10.8	11.3	0	- .5
Nondurable Goods	269.1	270.2	289.9	-1.1	-20.8
Food Products	39.2	39.0	40.0	+ .2	- .8
Meat Products	6.9	6.9	7.4	0	- .5
Dairy Products	3.8	3.9	4.1	- .1	- .3
Tobacco	1.3	1.3	1.5	0	- .2
Textile Mills	24.8	24.9	27.2	- .1	- 2.4
Knitting Mills	11.3	11.3	12.4	0	- 1.1
Yarn & Thread Mills	1.9	2.0	2.5	- .1	- .6
Apparel	66.4	66.4	71.3	0	- 4.9
Paper	19.0	18.8	18.8	+ .2	+ .2
Printing & Publishing	26.8	26.3	26.7	+ .5	+ .1
Chemicals	54.7	55.4	59.9	- .7	- 5.2
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	22.4	22.5	23.7	- .1	- 1.3
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	.4	.4	.7	0	- .3
Rubber	19.4	19.4	21.4	0	- 2.0
Leather	16.9	17.1	22.0	- .2	- 5.1
Nonmanufacturing	1,237.9	1,226.3	1,241.6	+11.6	- 3.7
Mining	11.2	11.3	10.7	- .1	+ .5
Construction	82.3	82.3	79.6	0	+ 2.7
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Utilities	82.3	81.9	86.5	+ .4	- 4.2
Trade	364.4	364.7	373.9	- .3	- 9.5
Wholesale Trade	103.9	104.8	105.8	- .9	- 1.9
Wholesale Durable Goods	58.8	59.2	61.3	- .4	- 2.5
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	45.1	45.6	44.5	- .5	+ .6
Retail Trade	260.5	259.9	268.1	+ .6	- 7.6
Retail General Merchandise	38.7	38.4	40.5	+ .3	- 1.8
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	75.9	76.8	77.9	- .9	- 2.0
Banking	26.8	27.0	26.7	- .2	+ .1
Insurance Carriers	18.9	19.0	19.4	- .1	- .5
Services	336.3	331.5	312.2	+4.8	+24.1
Government	293.5	277.8	300.8	+15.7	- 5.3
Federal	64.3	64.6	79.2	- .3	-14.9
State & Local	231.2	213.2	221.6	+18.0	+ 9.6

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Area nonagricultural employment posted a net increase of 900 (0.5%) between August and September, with both sectors showing small increases. The biggest manufacturing increase occurred in apparel (200, or 25%) which is gearing up for style changes. The largest loss was experienced by the textile mill products industry (400, or 3.5%). The reopening of area schools more than offset losses in several nonmanufacturing industries, permitting a monthly gain of 800 (0.7%). The state and local government category shows the school increase--it went up 1,500 (4.8%) for the month. The end of summer recreational activities forced a decrease of 600 (2.1%) in the service industry.

OVER THE YEAR Annual losses in both sectors made a total decrease of 4,100 (2.4%). Only two manufacturing industries added employees--printing and publishing (200 or 12.5%) and food products (100, or 1.9%). Layoffs resulted in the heavy loss of 1,000 chemical industry jobs (18.9%), while textile mills (700, or 6.0%), nonelectrical machinery (600 or 20.7%) and fabricated metal products (600, or 8.1%) also suffered big losses.

Significant nonmanufacturing increases included state and local government (1,000, or 4.3%). Losses were led by services (1,500, or 5.1%) and transportation, communication and public utilities (400, or 5.2%).

LABOR FORCE Chattanooga's labor force picked up 3,400 new members (1.7%) during the month to total 207,100. Both employment and unemployment increased, as the rate climbed 0.5 percentage point to 11.5 percent. In September, 1981, the rate was 7.7 percent of a labor force of 198,200.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Area production workers received the largest increase in average weekly earnings of the four SMSAs. Earnings rose $6.93; average weekly hours increased .1 hour, average hourly earnings, $.16. In the durable goods sector fabricated metal products workers worked a shorter workweek while nonelectrical machinery workers worked more premium paid overtime. The major factors in the nondurable goods industries were more incentive pay for textile mill workers and a much longer scheduled workweek for paper and allied products workers.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

C	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Change From: Aug. 1982 Net	Aug. 1982 %	Sept. 1981 Net	Sept. 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	207.1	203.7	198.2	+3.4	+1.7	+8.9	+4.5
Unemployment	23.9	22.5	15.2	+1.4	+6.2	+8.7	+57.2
Percent of Labor Force	11.5	11.0	7.7	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	183.2	181.2	183.0	+2.0	+1.1	+0.2	+0.1

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

C	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
All Manufacturing	$276.90	$269.97	$267.45	39.0	38.9	40.4	7.10	6.94	6.62
Durable Goods	304.12	302.64	293.88	37.5	39.0	39.5	8.11	7.76	7.44
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	336.29	341.51	306.53	35.7	36.1	37.2	9.42	9.46	8.24
Iron & Steel Foundries	283.50	278.24	269.35	37.8	37.0	37.1	7.50	7.52	7.26
Fabricated Metal Prod.	377.42	375.31	384.14	38.2	42.6	42.4	9.88	8.81	9.06
Mach. Exc. Electrical	296.45	291.85	260.22	38.4	38.2	38.1	7.72	7.64	6.83
Nondurable Goods	256.60	247.02	247.64	40.0	38.9	41.0	6.41	6.35	6.04
Textile Mill Products	212.13	210.37	212.65	39.8	40.3	42.7	5.33	5.22	4.98
Knitting Mills	193.03	199.07	167.44	39.8	41.3	36.4	4.85	4.82	4.60
Paper & Allied Prod.	309.14	290.82	288.40	41.0	37.0	38.9	7.54	7.86	7.53
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	385.09	385.88	366.08	39.7	39.7	41.6	9.70	9.72	8.80

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

C	TOTAL Sept. 1982	TOTAL Aug. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Sept. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Aug. 1982	NON-WHITE Sept. 1982	NON-WHITE Aug. 1982	VETERAN Sept. 1982	VETERAN Aug. 1982
New Applications	2,225	1,730	768	692	438	396	166	137
Testing	148	141	46	48	27	41	12	23
Enrolled in Training	14	1	9	0	4	1	1	0
Nonagricultural Placement	283	398	159	263	89	149	75	70
Counseling	128	76	95	61	34	14	16	14

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

C INDUSTRY	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Net Change: Aug. 82 to Sept. 82	Net Change: Sept. 81 to Sept. 82
TOTAL	165.0	164.1	169.1	+.9	-4.1
Manufacturing	45.6	45.5	49.2	+.1	-3.6
Durable Goods	19.5	19.3	21.4	+.2	-1.9
Lumber (except furniture)	.6	.6	.6	0	0
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.6	1.5	1.8	+.1	-.2
Primary Metals	3.9	3.8	4.4	+.1	-.5
Fabricated Metal Prod.	6.8	6.8	7.4	0	-.6
Machinery (except elec.)	2.3	2.3	2.9	0	-.6
All Other	4.3	4.3	4.3	0	0
Nondurable Goods	26.1	26.2	27.8	-.1	-1.7
Food Products	5.5	5.5	5.4	0	+.1
Textile Mill Products	10.9	11.3	11.6	-.4	-.7
Knitting Mills	2.7	2.8	3.0	-.1	-.3
Apparel	1.0	.8	1.1	+.2	-.1
Paper Products	1.2	1.1	1.2	+.1	0
Printing and Publishing	1.8	1.9	1.6	-.1	+.2
Chemicals	4.3	4.3	5.3	0	-1.0
All Other	1.4	1.3	1.4	+.1	0
Nonmanufacturing	119.4	118.6	119.9	+.8	-.5
Mining	1.4	1.4	1.2	0	+.2
Construction	6.0	5.8	5.9	+.2	+.1
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	7.3	7.6	7.7	-.3	-.4
Trade	34.0	34.1	34.0	-.1	0
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.1	8.3	0	-.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.0	5.1	5.3	-.1	-.3
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.0	3.0	+.1	+.1
Retail Trade	25.9	26.0	25.7	-.1	+.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	9.8	9.9	9.8	-.1	0
Service	27.9	28.5	29.4	-.6	-1.5
Government	33.0	31.5	31.9	+1.5	+1.4
Federal	8.7	8.7	8.6	0	+.1
State and Local	24.3	22.8	23.3	+1.5	+1.0

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Decreases recorded in both sectors combined to give total nonag a loss of 1,000 (0.5%) between months. The biggest decreases were in retail trade (700, or 2.1%), lumber (200, or 15.4%), textile mill products (200, or 8.3%) and all other nondurable goods (200, or 1.0%). The manufacturing sector reported no increases, and nonmanufacturing had only two--services added 300 (0.8), while state and local government went up 400 (1.1%) with the opening of area schools. Field analyst Lee Grant sees the month's activity as a tradeoff between recession induced losses and gains resulting from both the World's Fair and school openings.

OVER THE YEAR A big manufacturing loss (4,100 or 7.9%) was offset by an even bigger gain in nonmanufacturing (4,300, or 2.9%), leaving total nonag with a net gain of 200 (0.1%) over the year. Manufacturing losses included all other nondurable goods (1,400, or 6.9%), apparel (1,100, or 13.7%), all other durable goods (600, or 6.0%) and food products (400, or 9.3%). The lone increase came in printing and publishing, which managed to add 200 new employees (10.0%) while other industries experienced cutbacks and layoffs during the period. Nonmanufacturing showed its biggest gains in services (3,600 or 10.8%) and state and local government (3,300, or 10.0%), while recording heavy losses in federal government (1,400, or 12.8%) and construction (1,100, or 10.7%). Additional significant increases occurred in retail trade (600, or 1.9%) and finance, insurance and real estate (500, or 5.9%).

LABOR FORCE An additional 2,500 persons entered the labor force during the month, but only 900 of them found jobs. The resulting unemployment increase forced the rate up 0.6 percentage point to 8.2 percent. The year-ago rate was 6.8, based on a 225,900 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS In Knoxville, area production workers gained $5.43 per week. Both the durable and nondurable goods sectors posted gains in average hourly earnings. A wage rate increase and more premium paid overtime worked by nonelectrical machinery workers caused the increase in the durable goods sector. In the nondurable goods sector, more premium paid overtime worked by food and kindred products workers was the main element in the average earnings increase.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Changes from: Aug. 1982 Num	Aug. 1982 %	Sept. 1981 Num	Sept. 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	234.6	232.1	225.9	+2.5	+1.1	+8.7	+3.9
Unemployment	19.3	17.7	15.3	+1.6	+9.0	+4.0	+26.1
Percent of Labor Force	8.2	7.6	6.8	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total Employment	215.3	214.6	210.5	+0.9	+0.4	+4.7	+2.2

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
All Manufacturing	$326.09	$320.66	$310.45	39.1	39.2	39.7	$8.34	$8.18	$7.82
Durable Goods	367.26	361.35	374.92	38.7	39.3	41.2	9.49	9.20	9.10
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	351.66	471.48	433.26	49.6	48.2	41.5	7.09	9.78	10.44
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	285.74	299.80	296.84	38.2	40.9	41.0	7.48	7.33	7.24
Nondurable Goods	300.84	295.60	274.70	39.3	39.1	38.8	7.65	7.56	7.08
Food and Kindred Prod.	292.45	290.60	258.22	48.2	48.2	44.1	6.33	6.29	5.81
Textile Mill Prod.	180.28	169.94	190.81	36.2	34.4	39.1	4.98	4.94	4.88
Apparel & Other Tex. Prod.	198.19	207.38	176.44	36.1	37.5	33.8	5.49	5.53	5.22

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	NON-WHITE Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	VETERAN Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982
New Applications	2,391	2,922	766	995	351	334	283	344
Testing	102	95	41	22	11	7	21	14
Enrolled in Training	3	3	3	2	0	0	1	0
Nonagricultural Placement	1,339	1,382	499	611	244	202	173	146
Counseling	116	187	47	113	7	24	26	30

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Net Change Aug. 1982	Net Change Sept. 1981
TOTAL	202.1	203.1	201.9	-1.0	+ .2
Manufacturing	47.9	48.6	52.0	- .7	-4.1
Durable Goods	13.8	14.0	14.9	- .2	-1.1
Lumber (except furniture)	1.1	1.3	1.3	- .2	- .2
Furniture and Fixtures	0.5	.5	.7	0	- .2
Stone, Clay and Glass	.9	.9	1.0	0	- .1
Machinery (except elec.)	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
All Other	9.4	9.4	10.0	0	- .6
Nondurable Goods	34.1	34.6	37.1	- .5	-3.0
Food Products	3.9	3.9	4.3	0	- .4
Textile Mill Products	2.2	2.4	2.5	- .2	- .3
Apparel	6.9	7.0	8.0	- .1	-1.1
Printing and Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.0	0	+ .2
All Other	18.9	19.1	20.3	- .2	-1.4
Nonmanufacturing	154.2	154.5	149.9	- .3	+4.3
Mining	1.5	1.5	1.6	0	- .1
Construction	9.2	9.3	10.3	- .1	-1.1
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	7.7	7.8	8.3	- .1	- .6
Trade	44.0	44.8	43.9	- .8	+ .1
Wholesale	11.2	11.3	11.7	- .1	- .5
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.5	7.5	7.9	0	- .4
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.8	3.8	- .1	- .1
Retail	32.8	33.5	32.2	- .7	+ .6
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	9.0	9.0	8.5	0	+ .5
Service	37.0	36.7	33.4	+ .3	+3.6
Government	45.8	45.4	43.9	+ .4	+1.9
Federal	9.5	9.5	10.9	0	-1.4
State & Local	36.3	35.9	33.0	+ .4	+3.3

Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment jumped up 3,900 (1.1%) between August and September, with most of the increase due to school employees returning to work. The category which reports school employment, state and local government, added 3,800 (6.5%) during the period. Other nonmanufacturing increases were in construction (300, or 2.2%) where a strike ended, and services (200, or 0.3%). The only reported manufacturing increases were 100 each in lumber (4.0%), all other durable goods (1.6%) and food products (1.2%). Monthly losses were small ones--the largest was retail trade, which dropped 200 (0.3%). Decreases of 100 proved significant for apparel (4.5%), furniture and fixtures (3.6%), nonelectrical machinery (3.1%), and chemicals (1.4%) which was affected by the partial closing of one of its plants.

OVER THE YEAR Recession is the reason behind a decrease of 9,100 nonagricultural jobs during the year, amounting to 2.5 percent of total nonagricultural employment. Manufacturing losses were led by nonelectrical machinery (1,600 or 34.0%); other significant ones were all other nondurable goods (900 or 18.4%), fabricated metal products (900 or 16.1%) and electrical machinery (500 or 13.2%). Nonmanufacturing reported its biggest decreases in retail trade (1,600 or 2.5%), transportation, communication and public utilities (1,400 or 5.1%), wholesale trade (1,000 or 3.6%) and government (1,200, or 1.9%). Increases were recorded in only two categories--services (2,100 or 2.8%) and finance, insurance and real estate (1,600 or 2.5%).

LABOR FORCE The Memphis labor force added 9,100 members (2.2%) between August and September, bringing its total to 417,000. Although unemployment increased by only 1,100, it was enough to raise the rate 0.1 percentage point to 9.6 percent. In September, 1981, the labor force numbered 412,200, while unemployment was 8.4 percent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings increased approximately $2.00 for Memphis area factory workers, falling short of earnings in September 1981 by $7.48. Average hourly earnings rose $.13 due to increases in both durable and nondurable goods industries. More incentive pay received by lumber and wood products workers, as well as furniture and fixtures workers, caused an increase in durable goods average earnings. In nondurable goods, chemical and allied products had the largest industry increase due to more premium paid overtime worked by production employees.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Net Change August 1982	Net Change September 1981
TOTAL	350.1	346.2	359.2	+3.9	-9.1
Manufacturing	54.2	54.3	59.7	-0.1	-5.5
Durable Goods	22.6	22.6	26.0	0	-3.4
Lumber (except furniture)	2.6	2.5	2.7	+0.1	-0.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.1	1.1	1.2	0	-0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	2.7	2.8	2.8	-0.1	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	4.7	4.7	5.6	0	-0.9
Nonelectrical Machinery	3.1	3.2	4.7	-0.1	-1.6
Electrical Machinery	3.3	3.3	3.8	0	-0.5
All Other	6.2	6.1	6.4	+0.1	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	31.6	31.7	33.7	-0.1	-2.1
Food Products	8.6	8.5	9.0	+0.1	-0.4
Bakery Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0
Apparel	2.1	2.2	2.2	-0.1	-0.1
Paper Products	6.0	6.0	6.3	0	-0.3
Printing and Publishing	4.1	4.1	4.2	0	-0.1
Chemicals	6.8	6.9	7.1	-0.1	-0.3
All Other	4.0	4.0	4.9	0	-0.9
Nonmanufacturing	295.9	291.9	299.5	+4.0	-3.6
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0
Construction	14.0	13.7	14.4	+0.3	-0.4
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	26.0	26.1	27.4	-0.1	-1.4
Trade	95.0	95.2	97.6	-0.2	-2.6
Wholesale	31.6	31.6	32.6	0	-1.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.5	18.5	19.2	0	-0.7
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.1	13.1	13.4	0	-0.3
Retail	63.4	63.6	65.0	-0.2	-1.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	20.2	20.2	20.1	0	+0.1
Service	78.0	77.8	75.9	+0.2	+2.1
Government	62.5	58.7	63.7	+3.8	-1.2
Federal	15.2	15.2	15.9	0	-0.7
State & Local	47.3	43.5	47.8	+3.8	-0.5

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Change From: August 1982 Net	August 1982 %	September 1981 Net	September 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	417.0	407.9	412.2	+9.1	+2.2	+4.8	+ 1.2
Unemployment	40.0	38.9	34.7	+1.1	+2.8	+5.3	+15.3
Percent of Labor Force	9.6	9.5	8.4	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	377.0	369.0	377.5	+8.0	+2.2	-0.5	- 0.1

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
All Manufacturing	$303.42	$301.41	$301.90	39.0	39.4	40.8	$7.78	$7.65	$7.62
Durable Goods	260.82	253.95	266.37	37.8	37.4	38.8	6.90	6.79	6.83
Lumber & Wood Prod.	199.82	179.09	186.38	36.8	36.4	35.5	5.43	4.92	5.25
Furniture & Fixtures	225.85	216.60	203.48	35.4	36.9	37.2	6.38	5.87	5.47
Nondurable Goods	348.85	341.12	351.50	40.1	41.0	42.4	8.50	8.32	8.29
Food & Kindred Products	312.44	316.00	343.20	39.3	40.0	44.0	7.95	7.90	7.80
Paper & Allied Prod.	380.48	398.16	352.13	44.5	47.4	44.8	8.55	8.40	7.86
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	435.87	420.98	438.16	43.5	43.4	45.5	10.02	9.70	9.63

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Sept. 1982	TOTAL Aug. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Sept. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Aug. 1982	NON-WHITE Sept. 1982	NON-WHITE Aug. 1982	VETERAN Sept. 1982	VETERAN Aug. 1982
New Applications	2,560	2,647	1,329	1,558	1,660	1,816	187	279
Testing	168	235	62	75	93	76	19	23
Enrolled in Training	61	154	59	160	32	29	2	8
Nonagricultural Placement	970	1,919	457	1,534	522	1,544	135	172
Counseling	412	426	334	307	311	284	34	44

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nashville's employment picture improved slightly (1,200, or 0.3%) during the month, as school openings pushed up the state and local government category. That increase amounted to 1,100 workers (2.2%). Private schools and colleges also reopened, hiring or re-hiring a total of 500 (0.7%). Leather (200, or 6.5%), machinery (100, or 0.9%) and apparel (100, or 2.1%) were the only manufacturing increases. The biggest losses were reported by transportation equipment (300, or 3.6%), wholesale trade (200, or 0.9%) and federal government (200, or 2.2%).

OVER THE YEAR The annual drop of 14,200 (3.9%) shows the recession's effect on Nashville's nonag employment over the year. The lone increasing industry was petroleum and rubber, which picked up 300 (7.7%). Holding steady at last September's employment level were food products, textile mill products and wholesale nondurable goods. Leading the manufacturing declines, transportation equipment dropped 1,900 (19.2%), leather 1,600 (32.7%), machinery 1,400 (10.8%) and furniture and fixtures 1,100 (26.8%). Nonmanufacturing counted trade (1,900 or 2.4%), services (1,600 or 2.1%) and finance, insurance and real estate (1,000 or 4.0%) among its significant losses.

LABOR FORCE The SMSA labor force added 4,600 members between August and September to total 432,500 persons. Employment increased by an even greater amount--5,400, allowing the rate to drop from 8.4 percent in August to the current 8.1 percent. In September, 1981, unemployment was 6.1 percent of the 431,000 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings for Nashville area production workers decreased slightly during September. Average weekly hours dropped .4 hour, the third drop in the same number of months. Activity in the durable goods sector caused this decrease. Several industries, including stone, clay and glass, primary metals, electrical and nonelectrical machinery, worked a shorter scheduled workweek.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Changes From: Aug. 1982 Net	%	Sept. 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	432.5	427.9	431.0	+4.6	+1.1	+1.5	+ 0.3
Unemployment	35.2	36.0	26.4	-0.8	-2.2	+8.8	+33.3
Percent of Labor Force	8.1	8.4	6.1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	397.3	391.9	404.6	+5.4	+1.4	-7.3	- 1.8

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
All Manufacturing	$317.20	$318.00	$311.33	39.7	40.1	41.4	$7.99	$7.95	$7.52
Durable Goods	326.40	327.24	325.07	40.0	40.5	41.2	8.16	8.08	7.89
Nondurable Goods	306.93	308.87	294.94	39.4	39.7	41.6	7.79	7.78	7.09
Food & Kindred Products	358.03	358.75	349.03	41.2	40.4	41.9	8.69	8.88	8.33
Printing & Publishing	338.45	332.02	324.82	39.4	39.2	40.4	8.59	8.47	8.04

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	NON-WHITE Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	VETERAN Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982
New Applications	3,870	4,889	1,390	1,875	897	1,390	278	391
Testing	82	95	22	55	2	27	6	21
Enrolled in Training	49	43	30	27	15	13	0	2
Nonagricultural Placement	891	1,080	260	982	223	732	214	282
Counseling	314	143	170	93	95	43	30	34

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Net Change August 1982	Net Change September 1981
TOTAL	368.4	367.2	382.6	+1.2	-14.2
Manufacturing	75.8	75.8	84.4	0	-8.6
Durable Goods	38.1	38.4	43.6	-0.3	-5.5
Lumber (except furniture)	1.6	1.6	1.9	0	-0.3
Furniture & Fixtures	3.0	3.0	4.1	0	-1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	6.2	6.3	6.7	-0.1	-0.5
Machinery	11.6	11.5	13.0	+0.1	-1.4
Transportation Equipment	8.0	8.3	9.9	-0.3	-1.9
All Other	7.7	7.7	8.0	0	-0.3
Nondurable Goods	37.7	37.4	40.8	+0.3	-3.1
Food Products	7.0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Textiles Mill Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	0
Apparel	4.9	4.7	5.4	+0.1	-0.6
Printing and Publishing	10.9	10.9	11.1	0	-0.2
Petroleum and Rubber	3.6	3.6	3.9	0	-0.3
Leather	3.3	3.1	4.9	+0.2	-1.6
All Other	6.4	6.4	6.8	0	-0.4
Nonmanufacturing	272.6	271.4	278.2	+1.2	-5.6
Construction	16.8	16.6	17.1	+0.2	-0.3
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	19.3	19.4	20.1	-0.1	-0.8
Trade	78.7	78.9	80.6	-0.2	-1.9
Wholesale	22.6	22.8	23.2	-0.2	-0.6
Wholesale Durable Goods	14.2	14.3	14.8	-0.1	-0.6
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	8.4	8.5	8.4	-0.1	0
Retail	56.1	56.1	57.4	0	-1.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	23.7	23.8	24.7	-0.1	-1.0
Service and Miscellaneous	74.6	74.1	76.2	+0.5	-1.6
Government	59.5	58.6	59.5	+0.9	0
Federal	8.7	8.9	9.4	-0.2	-0.7
State and Local	50.8	49.7	50.1	+1.1	+0.7

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment increased a little (800, or 0.6%) between months as nonmanufacturing gains were enough to compensate for the 400 worker loss to manufacturing between months. In the sector, primary and fabricated metal products lost 100 (2.2%), while each of the two "all other" categories lost 200 between months. The only increase--100 in stone, clay and glass--was the result of a change in reporting procedure. Among nonmanufacturing industries, government and trade had the biggest gains, 800 (4.1%) and 400 (1.7%) respectively. Both state (university) and local governments contributed to that increase, while the trade increase was concentrated in restaurants and wholesale. The only reported decrease was in construction, which dropped 100 (1.6%) during the period.

OVER THE YEAR Both sectors played a part in the overall drop of 8,300 jobs (6.1%) from nonagricultural employment this year. The largest single decrease was in government (3,400, or 14.3%), due primarily to the closing of Phipps Bend Nuclear Plant. Another big loss was recorded in primary and fabricated metal products (1,900 or 29.7%) which is vulnerable to interest rate fluctuations. Food products (16.2%), construction (8.7%), and transportation, communication, public utilities (10.7%), each fell by 600. There were only three annual increases--retail trade picked up 700 (3.9%) with new businesses and expanded tourism, while services added 100 (0.5%). The stone, clay and glass increase was the result of a change in reporting procedure.

LABOR FORCE The Tri-Cities labor force rose by 5,000 (2.8%) during the month, with 2,400 of those new members unable to find work. This increase in unemployment effected a rate jump of 1.0 percentage point to 11.1 percent. In September, 1981 the rate was 7.2 percent of the 185,000 member labor force.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Net Change: August 1982	Net Change: September 1981
TOTAL	128.6	127.8	136.9	+ .8	- 8.3
Manufacturing	49.6	50.0	53.9	- .4	- 4.3
Durable Goods	17.8	18.0	20.1	- .2	- 2.3
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.3	1.3	1.6	0	- .3
Stone, Clay and Glass	2.0	1.9	1.9	+ .1	+ .1
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	4.5	4.6	6.4	- .1	- 1.9
All Other Durable Goods	10.0	10.2	10.2	- .2	- .2
Nondurable Goods	31.8	32.0	33.8	- .2	- 2.0
Food Products	3.1	3.1	3.7	0	- .6
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.6	2.9	0	- .3
Apparel	4.1	4.1	4.6	0	- .5
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.9	5.9	6.0	0	- .1
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.1	16.3	16.6	- .2	- .5
Nonmanufacturing	79.0	77.8	83.0	+1.2	- 4.0
Construction	6.3	6.4	6.9	- .1	- .6
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	5.0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Trade	21.5	21.1	21.9	+ .4	- .4
Wholesale	5.6	5.3	5.7	+ .3	- .1
Retail	15.9	15.8	16.2	+ .1	- .3
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	4.4	4.3	4.4	+ .1	0
Services	18.5	18.5	18.4	0	+ .1
Government	20.3	19.5	23.7	+ .8	- 3.4
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.2	.2	.3	0	- .1

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Changes From: Aug. 1982 Net	Aug. 1982 %	Sept. 1981 Net	Sept. 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	183.3	180.3	183.0	+3.0	+2.8	+0.3	+0.2
Unemployment	20.6	19.2	13.3	+1.4	+13.2	+7.3	+54.9
Percent of Labor Force	11.1	10.1	7.2	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	164.7	162.1	171.7	+2.6	+1.9	-7.0	-4.1

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Sept. 1982	TOTAL Aug. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Sept. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Aug. 1982	NON-WHITE Sept. 1982	NON-WHITE Aug. 1982	VETERAN Sept. 1982	VETERAN Aug. 1982
New Applications	1,780	1,965	364	432	52	64	207	223
Testing	61	93	6	36	2	5	6	4
Enrolled in Training	28	43	26	44	5	5	11	15
Nonagricultural Placement	424	548	129	200	11	17	81	119
Counseling	121	80	74	49	24	3	47	12

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	TENNESSEE PORTION Sept. 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION Aug. 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION Sept. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Sept. 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION Aug. 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION Sept. 1981
TOTAL	100.8	100.9	107.4	27.8	26.9	29.5
Manufacturing	40.6	41.1	44.3	9.0	8.9	9.6
Durable Goods	13.2	13.5	15.3	4.6	4.5	4.8
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.3	.2	.2	.2
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.7	1.7	1.6	.3	.2	.3
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	2.4	2.5	4.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
All Other Durable Goods	8.0	8.2	8.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
Nondurable Goods	27.4	27.6	29.0	4.4	4.4	4.8
Food Products	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.5	2.7	.1	.1	.1
Apparel	2.3	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.9
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.5	5.5	5.5	.4	.4	.5
All Other Nondurable Goods	15.7	15.9	16.1	.4	.4	.5
Nonmanufacturing	60.2	59.8	63.1	18.8	18.0	19.9
Construction	5.5	5.6	5.6	.8	.8	1.4
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	3.8	3.8	4.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
Trade	17.2	16.7	15.8	7.1	7.1	6.9
Wholesale	4.1	3.9	4.0	1.5	1.4	1.7
Retail	13.1	12.8	12.8	5.6	5.8	5.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.0	.9	1.0
Services	14.9	15.0	14.9	3.6	3.5	3.6
Government	13.4	13.3	18.3	4.9	4.2	5.4
All Other Nonmanufacturing	0	0	0	.2	.2	.3

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	TENNESSEE PORTION Sept. 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION Aug. 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION Sept. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Sept. 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION Aug. 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION Sept. 1981
Civilian Labor Force	146.9	142.9	146.1	36.4	37.4	36.9
Unemployment	16.6	14.9	10.9	4.0	3.3	2.4
Percent of Labor Force	11.3	10.4	7.5	10.4	8.8	6.2
Total Employment**	130.3	128.0	135.2	34.4	34.1	34.5

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
SEPTEMBER 1982

Group	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index Sept. 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to Sept. 1982 from Sept. 1981	Aug. 1982	Index Sept. 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to Sept. 1982 from Sept. 1981	Aug. 1982
ALL ITEMS	293.3	5.0	0.2	292.8	4.9	0.1
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100)	341.1	-	-	340.5	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	280.1	3.5	0.1	280.4	3.5	-0.1
HOUSING	319.7	5.3	-0.1	320.0	5.4	-0.2
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	194.9	2.2	1.6	194.1	1.9	1.8
TRANSPORTATION	295.3	3.5	-0.3	296.9	3.6	-0.4
MEDICAL CARE	336.0	11.4	0.8	333.9	11.0	0.8
ENTERTAINMENT	238.3	6.4	0.4	234.8	6.0	0.4
OTHER GOODS & SERV.	266.6	9.7	3.2	262.8	9.8	2.8
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.341	-4.7	-0.3	$.342	-4.5	0
1957-59=$1.00	$.293	-	-	$.294	-	-
					-	-

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
519 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 440

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